conditions and for new developments which are considered essential and beneficial in present circumstances. Under Agriculture, besides the large allotment under "Advances" for the purchase of manure there is provision for a dairy at the Central Farm and for experiments in tobacco-growing. Under Co-operation, Rs. 50,000 has been advanced to the Central Marketing Society for the production of standard cloth through weaving societies. Under Education liberal provision has been made for the long overdue provision of playgrounds for Secondary Schools. Funds are provided to remedy the long-standing and legitimate grievance of officiating teachers who used to be thrown out during the vacation. Various additional posts will also be aided. Under the three health services, the most striking increases are in Ayurveda, the Budget Estimate for 1119 being nearly double that of 1118. The scarcity and high cost of western medicines due to war conditions has resulted in an increased demand for Ayurvedic treatment, particularly among the poor. Hence it is proposed to open as many as 4 new Ayurvedic hospitals and six new Vaidyasalas. Panchayats also fare well. Despite the separation of Village Courts from Panchayats and a grant to them of about half a lakh of rupees the Panchayat Department will get its usual allotment including a special contribution of Rs. 1,85,000 mainly intended for minor irrigation.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the budget under "Beggar Relief." The Government realise that this is a problem which has long demanded a solution and which has been aggravated by the present food shortage. As the various Municipalities who were asked to prepare schemes, have not yet submitted plans which would solve the problem satisfactorily, Government have decided to form an ad hoc committee to be presided over by the Hon'ble minister to formulate a comprehensive scheme for beggar relief.

The Government realise the necessity for providing adequate dearness allowance for low-paid Government servants, and in view of a further rise in the cost of living in recent months propose to raise the rate of dearness allowance by 50 per cent that is, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per month. The additional cost will be Rs. 3·28 lakhs.

STATE LABOUR FORCE

I will now refer to activities connected directly or indirectly with the war effort. Of the schemes launched during my term of office, the most beneficial both to the war effort and to the poorer classes in the State, has been the recruitment to the Cochin State Labour Force. From this small State with its population of less than 1½ millions, 50 units each over 800 strong with a total strength of over 40,000 officers and men have been despatched for war service. This labour force is doing work of vital importance to the war effort, preparing the way, as it is, for offensive action in the future. At this stage of the war, when we are endeavouring to put forward our maximum effort as quickly as possible to finish the job, the work of these labourers is of special value, as, unlike men recruited for the defence services, who have to undergo a lengthy period of training, our labourers are already trained for the work they have to do and lose no time in setting about it. I am glad to be able to report that the arrangements made for the accommodation, rationing, clothing and health of the units both in Assam and in Ceylon are now satisfactory, and that most of the units have earned good reports. The value of the scheme to the poor in the State will be realised from the fact that some 4 lakhs of rupees is remitted each month by the labourers to their families in different parts of the State.

Despite the drain on the man-power of the State caused by the raising of this huge labour force, recruitment for the defence services has been very satisfactory, Cochin leading South India in this respect. Recruitment for technician training has also progressed well, and Cochin stands second only to Mysore among Indian States in the number of training centres established. Taking into account recruitment for all forms of war service, Cochin is believed to stand first in all India with the possible exception of the Punjab.

WAR SUPPLIES

The demands for supplies of all kinds in modern war are very great and Cochin has made an important contribution. Timber again holds the first place and Cochin supplies a vital war need, since the loss of Burma deprived the United Nations of one of their most valuable sources of Timber supply. Vigorous efforts to increase extraction have met with success, and improvements to the Saw Mills at Chalakkudi and Trichur have increased the output considerably. It is now estimated that the supply of timber for 1943 will amount to the record figure of 15,000 tons of round timber and 50,000 sleepers.

The opening of the Plywood Factory at Chalakkudi has ensured a steady and standing market for large quantities of low grade species of timber available in the State forests for which there was formerly little demand. The output of the factory already amounts to 10,000 square feet a day. At Chalakkudi also it is proposed shortly to start an important new Chemical and

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Pharmaceutical industry, and the possibility of establishing an up-to-date Engineering Works is under consideration. Buttons form an essential part of a soldier's equipment, and arrangements are in train for starting a button factory in the State. A Strawboard Factory also will shortly start production. Coir continues to be one of the most important commodities supplied for war purposes. There has been some revival in the coir trade, but the arrangements made in the States for the supply of large quantities of coir for war purposes at reasonable prices have not been altogether satisfactory and the two Governments of Travancore and Cochin are jointly considering the question of themselves taking up the responsibility of supplying coir for war purposes, distributing the orders equitably among the trade interests concerned in the two States. Other important supplies made for war purposes from the State are tentage, glycerine, soap, textiles and tiles. The ancient trade of ship-building has been revived in Cochin and while it is not possible for Security reasons to give details, a variety of small craft are being constructed.

The Hon'ble Minister will deal with various steps taken under his guidance to develop small scale industries, but special mention may be made here of the organisation under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce for accepting contracts from the Supply Department of the Government of India and getting them executed by small scale industries. In all it is estimated that under all heads supplies worth about Rs. 2 crores have been sent from the State for war purposes.

OTHER WAR EFFORTS

Cochin's total contribution to War Funds amounts to Rs. 10·46 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs has been contributed by the public. Of this total, Rs. 7 lakhs was earmarked for H.M.I.S. Cochin, and in addition large sums have been contributed to such worthy causes as the Red Cross, Special funds for Sailors and amenities for troops, particularly in the Cochin Area. Provision is made in the budget for a special contribution of Rs. 1 lakh to the State War Purposes Fund.

I need not here detail the varied activities of the War Publicity Department and the National War Front which have concentrated, during the year, on maintaining public morale and encouraging both the war effort and nation-saving activities such as the Grow-More-Food-Campaign.

COCHIN RESTAURANTS

An interesting new activity being undertaken by the War Publicity Department with the help of the Supply Department is the establishment of Cochin Restaurants. As is well known it has proved a difficult task to accustom the people to eat, what, for the sake of convenience we call, dry grains, though it is essential that they should do so if their health and strength is to be maintained. Accordingly on the advice of the Rationing Adviser to the Government of India—who was up to recently the Chief Rationing Authority in London—who recently visited the State, we propose to open restaurants modelled, with necessary local modifications, on the British restaurants which have been so successful in Britain under the rationing Scheme there. At these restaurants the use of rice will be forbidden and attractive dishes prepared from other grains will be served, outside the ration. Cooking demonstrations will also be given. It is hoped by this means to popularise the use of dry grains in various centres in the State.

CONCLUSION

Standing as we do at the threshold of another year and taking stock of the position, we can, I think, claim that we have made a worthy attempt to surmount internal difficulties, by far the greatest of which was grave food scarcity, and have, at the same time, far from suffering from a deterioration in morale which might well be expected to follow food shortage, played, considering our limited resources in men and material, a notable part in India's united effort to win the war and create a better world in the future. Having survived together, without flinching, this difficult year, we can face the future with confidence, because we know that our people can take it, and we feel that the rest of India, realising what we have done and are doing, will see to it that we shall not, in the year which lies ahead, suffer so disproportionately as in the past from the difficult food situation created by Japanese aggression in Burma. Our financial position is sound, enabling us, as in the last year, to increase our reserves to meet possible future contingencies and at the same time to make ample provision not only for the safety of the State, but also for extensive activities designed to increase food production, to provide employment, and to ameliorate the condition of the masses.

The people of the State have patiently borne great trials during the past year, and in concluding my second and last budget speech, I should like to pay a respectful tribute to their patience, to their fortitude and above all to their loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja, who has

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